

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and continued cold to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow.

Highest temperature yesterday, 26; lowest, 12. Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

The Sun

AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING.

The amalgamated SUN and HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 190.—DAILY.

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PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS. ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

DROP OLD PARTY LINES IN FIGHT ON PROHIBITION

Revolt Against Anderson and Dry Domination Grows at Albany.

BILL TO LEGALIZE WINE

Col. Gillett, A. E. F., Offers Measure Based on Army Experience in France.

FAVORS 3 PER CENT. BEER

Declares 2,000,000 American Soldiers Will Bear Witness to Its Benefits.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, March 7.—The legislative attitude toward prohibition has undergone decided change following the adoption of the resolution to probe the anti-Saloon league, and there is every indication that whatever may be the outcome of that inquiry enforcement and other liquor bills will be considered without as much regard to party lines as has been the case in the past.

There is a decided tendency to divorce liquor from politics and all of the other subjects before the two houses. The first stand taken by the Democratic party in favor of a wet platform was a change in the Republican ranks.

Some of the younger Republican members of the Assembly, who have not gone through the booze battles here for the last few years, are showing signs of insubordination. They are hearing from the working people who are in revolt over the half sided enforcement now in effect. They are refusing to be bound by party caucus on the liquor question.

Col. Hanson H. Gillett, Republican, of Columbia county has come to the front since the anti-Saloon league fight broke last week as the foremost leader of the younger element in the Assembly. He has presented a "State rights" bill which is commanding much attention. His position has made a strong appeal to many of the lawmakers, who assert his bill is "sane and manly," and who add they are through with the Anderson domination.

Brighter for Beer and Wine.

When the session opened two months ago few believed there was any hope for a bill amending State rights under the Federal amendment or attempting even in a slight degree to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and light wine. Yet there has come a shift following the first day of the session. A majority that there is growing belief some measure may be enacted before the Legislature adjourns.

Col. Gillett served in France with the Twenty-seventh Division and he states frankly to-day that his new bill was based upon the conviction, born out of his association with American soldiers in France, that temperance can be taught more effectively with sensible prohibition than under an enforcement law which permits favoritism.

Dry Losing Old Strength.

As evidence of the strong undercurrent developing, especially among new members, it is known that several have declared they will not go into a party caucus on the liquor question. Without a caucus it is regarded as doubtful whether the Republican leaders could control either house for the day. The attitude of many of the drys is so certain that if the prohibition party is so certain of its position it should go before the people with the liquor issue next year.

ULSTER REPORT

Tell Belfast Only 'Vociferous Hyphenates' Opposed Them.

BELFAST, March 7.—The Ulster delegation that had been visiting the United States and Canada returned here to-day. The Rev. Louis Crooks asserted that the mission had been a triumphant success and that the Ulster people were absolutely with Ulster. Those against Ulster were "vociferous hyphenates," in no wise representing true Americans," he said.

"One point that Home Rule was purely a domestic affair and that America had nothing to do with the internal relations of a friendly Power was received with enthusiasm throughout the United States."

ANDERSON PREFERS PRISON TO MUZZLE

Says So in New Attack on Catholic Church.

In spite of the fact that Protestant ministers and laymen have severely criticized him for his attack on the Catholic Church, William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, renewed his onslaught in a statement issued to-day. Mr. Anderson also paid his respects to the investigation of the league which the Judiciary Committee of the State Assembly in Albany will undertake as a

Continued on Fourth Page.

"If You Need Money or Work, Avoid France."

PARIS, March 7.—"Do not come back to France unless you have sufficient funds in your pocket or the bank to keep you, do not come back unless you are certain you have a good job to come to," is the wording of a warning issued to former service men by the Service Bureau of Paris Post No. 1 of the American Legion. The warning explains that work is scarce in France for the foreigner, not because of unjust discrimination, but because the French must care for their own people and because most Americans seeking employment here do not speak the language sufficiently well to enable them to get work while positions.

SHOOT AT MAN; TWO GIRLS FALL

Italian Feudist's Bullets Kill One—Two Other Victims May Die.

FOURTH SHOT HITS MARK

Gunman Seeking Barber Escapes Police Net—Young Woman Mortally Hurt.

As Lena Spinelli, 19 years old, of 128 Baxter street, and her friends, Margaret Montana and Josephine Gentile, walked through Mulberry street near Kenmare street, at 6 o'clock last evening, they got directly in front of a revolver that was being aimed by an Italian colony feudist at Giuseppe De Casaro, a Mulberry street barber. De Casaro, with a friend, was walking just behind the girls.

The Spinelli girl was a few feet in advance of her companions when the firing started. The first bullet struck her in the head. As she dropped to the sidewalk another shot was fired and the Gentile girl fell across Lena's unconscious form.

Not satisfied with his aim the feudist stepped clear of his hiding place and lifted his gun again. The third shot went past the Montana girl's head and the fourth struck De Casaro.

By that time the entire Italian colony was in an uproar. Police whistles were sounding and detectives and policemen, always on duty there in large numbers, were running up from all directions.

As the first of the policemen made his appearance at the end of the block the gunman fired a fifth shot and disappeared running through Kenmare street.

Ambulance surgeons from Volunteer and St. Vincent's hospitals found the victims of the shooting unconscious. The two girls were removed to Volunteer Hospital where every effort was made to revive them. Two hours after she had been brought there the Spinelli girl died. Josephine Gentile could not live until morning, the surgeons said.

Apparently the feudist was going to be successful in his attempt to kill De Casaro. At St. Vincent's Hospital it was found that the bullet that struck him lodged just above his heart and that only the most delicate of operations would effect its removal. He was unconscious and it was feared it would be useless to attempt the operation.

Following the shooting the Italian section was surrounded, but as the detectives could obtain no description of the slayer no arrests were made.

URGES ACCEPTANCE OF HOME RULE BILL

Mr. Edward Carson Makes Plea to Ulster Council.

LONDON, (Monday) March 8.—In addressing the Ulster Unionist Council last Friday, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, recommended that Ulster abandon its opposition to the Irish home rule bill and accept the bill now before Parliament, says the Daily Mail to-day.

After the meeting Sir Edward and the other delegates returned to their respective homes. Carson said the local associations on the decision which is to be taken at another meeting of the council to be held in Belfast next Wednesday.

The view of the leader of the "die hards" continues, "It is hoped the new bill will be accepted substantially by Ulster, but it is possible the Council will recommend the inclusion of the whole of the province in the area of the northern Parliament, instead of six counties."

"Sir Edward Carson further said he believed that any form of home rule was bad for the country, but it must be remembered that the Home Rule Act of 1914 was on the statute books, and that unless an amending measure was passed it would automatically come into force. The peace was officially declared, and then Ulster would be placed under the control of the Dublin Parliament. The new bill offered to secure them from being forced under the domination of Dublin, and thus the main aim of their covenant had been achieved. He said he believed nothing to be gained by an irreconcilable attitude."

GERMANS HERE MAY VOTE IN HOME POLLS

Suffrage Provided by New Bill for Those Abroad.

LONDON, (Monday) March 8.—The prospect of the German National Assembly this week includes the new imperial elections bill under which the system of proportional representation, with a transferable vote, will be introduced, says the London Times Berlin correspondent.

"The system," the correspondent continues, "is based on one vote for each 60,000 voters. An interesting feature is the proposed suffrage for Germans resident abroad or absent in foreign lands. The world outside Germany forms a constituency in which every German resident abroad must vote. Consulates will act as polling centers. Germans abroad will be represented by as many members as the votes are divisible by 60,000 and the candidates with the most votes will be elected."

CHAMBERLIN IS DESTROYED BY OLD POINT FIRE

Besides Famous Hotel \$3,000,000 Blaze Takes Two U. S. Warehouses.

LOSS OF LIFE FEARED

Women Returning to Save Clothing and Jewels Narrowly Escape.

N. Y. GUESTS ARE VICTIMS

Firemen Make Heroic Rescues—Hostelry Is Not Likely to Be Rebuilt.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

NEWPORT, Va., March 7.—Damage estimated at almost \$3,000,000 was done this afternoon at Old Point Comfort by a fire which destroyed the Chamberlin Hotel, two large army warehouses and several other buildings. So far as could be ascertained to-night there was no loss of life, although not all of the 200 guests and 170 employees of the hotel had been accounted for, and the police and fire departments were still searching for them.

The fire burned for several hours before the firemen of Fortress Monroe, aided by detachments from Hampton and Phoebus, could get it under control, and many of the guests of the Chamberlin lost all of their property.

Several women narrowly escaped with their lives when they went back into the burning building to save their jewelry and clothing, and some had to be carried downstairs by firemen, soldiers and policemen.

Twenty-one, one Miss Jordan from Pennsylvania, in spite of the advice of firemen and friends to remain out of the structure, went back to their rooms to recover \$2,000 in bills which they had left behind. When they reached their rooms they found that they had been cut off by the flames. They managed to make their way to a window on the third floor and seven firemen started climbing up the fire escape and along the cornice to their rescue.

Finally they reached the two women, took them along the cornice to the fire escape and in safety to the street. During the rescue other firemen kept pouring streams of water on the clothing of their comrades to keep it from catching fire.

The fire is believed to have started in a storeroom on the ground floor of the hotel, and quickly spread to nearby frame buildings, among them the two army warehouses and the office of the Adams Express Company and a large general merchandise store. When the fire was discovered it did not appear to be serious and it was believed it would be under control, so the guests and employees were not hurried in making their escape. The flames soon got beyond the control of the firemen, however, and many guests who had been ordered to leave the structure narrowly escaped.

The northeast gale which swept in from Hampton Roads swept the flames, and they burst through the roof of the hotel so quickly that the office force was not able to save any of the hotel records.

Scores of tugboats and Government vessels equipped with fire fighting apparatus came to the scene, but too late to save the building. Appeals for help were sent by the Fort Monroe Fire Department, several adjacent hotels and even Camp Eustis, twenty-five miles away, was asked to send as many men as possible. They arrived about half an hour later and did good work aiding the firemen to prevent the spread of the fire.

Newport News also sent a detachment of firemen with apparatus, and the combined efforts of the fire fighters kept the flames confined to five buildings, all frame structures, which were destroyed.

Hotel Noted Among Tourists.

The Chamberlin was a noted hotel for tourists and persons socially prominent in this section of the South, and was erected in the early thirties by John Chamberlin on the Government reservation by special permission of Congress. It was a seven story frame structure, standing on the waterfront close by the fort, and although of late years there had been much talk of destroying it to make room for army buildings, no steps looking to this end had been taken.

During its long career the Chamberlin had as guests a great many of the famous men of the world, including virtually every President of the United States since 1829.

Army officers who took charge of the reservation after the fire said to-night that it was not likely that the hotel would be rebuilt on its old site.

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LEGION DIVIDED ON BONUS; ASKS CONGRESS STAY

All States Called in Special Conference in Washington.

SOUTH FORCED ACTION

'Welfare of Whole Country' to Govern Reward to Service Men.

REPUDIATE SELF-SEEKING

Legislation for Land, Home Aid, Education, Urged at Once in Congress.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—At the insistence of representatives from ten Southern States assembled here yesterday, reconsideration of the so-called "bonus" question on the part of the American Legion will be the subject of a special conference of Legionnaires, representing all States, in Washington on March 22.

Kentucky department officers of the Legion made this announcement to-night at the direction of Franklin D'Olier, National Commander, who passed through Louisville en route to Indianapolis from the gathering in Birmingham, attended by State commanders or their representatives from Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

D'Olier carried with him resolutions unanimously adopted in Birmingham, which asked reconsideration on the ground that "it was the announced policy of the American Legion to ask only such treatment as is consistent with the welfare of the whole country and at the same time just and fair to former service men."

Several measures to give a bonus to former service men are pending in Congress, in Washington. In the debates in the House last week, these bills have met with strong opposition on the ground that the country is not in financial condition to make a large outlay of money to the men who fought in Europe. Those who are urging economy in behalf of the government have advocated a delay in the payment of the bonus, insisting that when the finances of the country are in better shape, prompt attention will be given to the bonus.

The resolutions, besides asking the national Commander to call a meeting in Washington, with one representative from each State present, who shall make "final recommendations," asked Congress to delay any action providing for a cash "bonus" to former service men until after the recommendations of the conference are announced.

Mr. D'Olier, who returned from Birmingham with Lemuel Bolles, Jr., Kentucky department Adjutant, was in Indianapolis last night. Over the long distance telephone he directed the Kentucky Commander, to announce that he had called the conference for March 22. Telegrams went forward from Indianapolis to all State leaders to call the conference.

The resolutions adopted in the Birmingham meeting were prepared by an advisory committee consisting of W. H. Murphy, Alabama; H. W. Perry, Tennessee; and Mr. Sachs, Louisville. They were immediately passed and urged immediately to pass all legislation dealing with land settlements, home aid and vocational education for former service men, though delaying action on the "bonus" question.

Resolutions for former service men, extending here in view of the fact that the national executive committee recently adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to provide for "adjustment of compensation" for former service men, especially those disabled during the war, because of financial disadvantages incurred by their service. Hearings in connection with the subject are now in progress in Washington.

At its national convention in Minneapolis last November the legion virtually declined to ask for additional compensation, preferring to leave the matter to Congress. The next national gathering of the legion will be held in Cleveland next September.

Those opposing the "bonus" plan, within the legion, contend that the service men, completely understanding the situation, would be against asking the government to give them additional compensation. This view is held, it is declared, not because it is not recognized that many former soldiers and sailors, disorganized financially by their period of service, are not in need of aid, but because of the high aims embraced in the preamble to the national constitution of the legion.

These aims, it is contended, place the legion on a plane of service rather than one of self-seeking. Proponents of the "bonus" plan assert that Congress in failing to adjust the matter has treated the service men shabbily and that it is proper that the organization should look after their needs.

Under Republican View.

On the other hand, it is at crisis the Republican form of reservation had been in force the United States would have been free to oblige to do anything whatever. It could have said to the legion: "We are not concerned, it or it could have considered whether it was concerned; and if it decided that it was, then it could have decided what measures, if any, to employ."

Putting it in this light the difference between the two statements becomes. In the view of both sides, a wide one. Republicans point out that if an actual obligation had existed to do something

Continued on Third Page.

WILSON REBUKES ALLIED PREMIERS; INSISTS ON ADRIATIC AGREEMENT; OPPOSES A PARTITION OF ALBANIA

FRESH TREATY DANGER FOUND

Proposed Democratic Reservation to Article X. Might Operate Disastrously.

LESS COMPROMISE HOPE

Lodge Confers With All Republican Groups Except the Irreconcilables.

Only Affrays With Moslems Caused by Christians' Excesses, Say Turks.

Porte Up to Old Tricks Causes Telegrams to Be Sent From Marsh Blaming the French for the Trouble.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—All Republican groups in the Senate except the "irreconcilables" were represented at a treaty conference this afternoon at the home of Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, to consider several tentative proposals for modification of the League of Nations covenant put forward from the Democratic side. While no definite action was agreed upon, the discussion disclosed the fact that the real differences between the two sides as to Article X are apparently no closer to being bridged over than heretofore.

The treaty situation to-night is this: "President Wilson has not replied to the letter from Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, which was sent to him Thursday, asking him to receive Senator Simmons (N. C.) to talk about the treaty."

"Senator Borah (Idaho), who threatened yesterday to make a motion to-morrow to take up Article X reservation immediately, passing over the other pending reservations, is not yet certain whether he will carry out the threat. It depends on further canvass to determine whether sufficient votes can be procured to carry such a motion."

"If the motion is made, Senator Hitchcock says the Democrats probably will support it, as they are as anxious as anybody for quick action and disposition of the treaty."

Those present at the conference with Senator Lodge, numbering eight or nine Senators, included all those who took part in the bipartisan conferences—New (Ind.), Kellogg (Minn.) and Lenroot (Wis.), with Senator Watson (Ind.), who has recently been conducting some negotiations with the Democrats, and Senator Curtis (Kan.), the Republican whip.

Purpose of Democrats.

Senator Watson's activities have been fruitful to the extent that he has been able to bring back some proposals on which the Democrats might compromise, but whether these are to be regarded as really compromises is another matter. The Democrats wish to frame a reservation so that it will impose "no obligation to employ the military or naval forces," etc., to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of other nations, except by act of Congress.

The Republicans want more than this. They insist that the article shall exclude the United States from all obligations whatever. The Democrats, however, would leave an obligation, but would leave to Congress to decide by what measures it would discharge that obligation. The Republican formula would brush aside any obligation whatever and leave Congress free to decide if and whether there was any reason why we should interfere, and if it saw fit to interfere, then to decide by what means.

A complete illustration of the difference is afforded by considering the circumstances surrounding our relations to Europe when the world war began. If, at that time, the United States had been in a league of nations and the Democratic form of reservation had existed then when Belgium and France were attacked the United States would have been under obligation to do something to preserve them. It would not have been free to oblige to do anything whatever. It could have said to the legion: "We are not concerned, it or it could have considered whether it was concerned; and if it decided that it was, then it could have decided what measures, if any, to employ."

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TURKEY DISAVOWS MASSACRE BLAME

Says Reports of New Excesses Are Unfounded.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—Since the Marsh massacre became public there have been daily rumors of a movement against the Armenians elsewhere, to the great alarm of the Armenian population. The Turkish Foreign Office to-day issued a communication saying: "Lately rumors have been printed in the Armenian journals concerning new massacres in Armenia. It is officially declared that except for clashes and brawls in the region of Marsh between the Turks and Armenians, which were caused by acts of violence and a massacre against Muslims, no movement has been made against the Armenians in any part of Anatolia."

"These reports have been spread for the purpose of prejudicing European public opinion and the Peace Conference against Turkey at a time when its destiny is being discussed."

The Ottoman Press Association has sent to the Interallied High Commissioners a letter protesting against discrimination in the censorship against Turkey and in favor of the Greeks and Armenians. "To impose silence on a nation at the most critical moment of its existence and deprive it of the sacred right of defence," says the protest, "is hoped for a settlement according to the principles of President Wilson and awaited the decision of the Peace Conference with firmness and determination."

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NO MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS

The idea of the conference, it is indicated, is to impress upon the Turks that the world will not tolerate massacres, such as those of the Armenians in Cilicia last month, and that they shall be some sort of a military demonstration at Constantinople. Just what form this shall take is understood not to have been decided, but a speedy decision is expected.

The Allies have enough troops in Turkey to control Constantinople if it is necessary to resort to force, but the Allied Premiers are believed to be convinced that this necessity will not arise. Some reinforcements for the Allied troops in Turkey arrived on the scene this week and more will follow. The weather conditions in Cilicia are unfavorable at present for the starting of a new military operation, but the Allies are agreed that it is absolutely necessary for the French to retrieve quickly and at any cost their recent losses in Cilicia.

The view in conference circles is that the Turks undoubtedly fear the Allies are tired of fighting and that their notes and warnings have little backing.

What the conference really would like, according to the reports of statements at the meetings here, is for the United States to augment her naval forces in Turkish waters, but there seems to be little expectation that this can be brought about.

PARIS, March 6.—It is estimated by the Temps that it will require from ten to fifteen days to complete the Turkish matter, but it is estimated that the document cannot be executed without the Allies having recourse to measures of compulsion. These measures, in which the former Great Britain will take the initiative, but the Allies will draw up, according to the Temps.

The Turkish Government has agreed with the French authorities that Marsh should be occupied by French troops, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Temps. The paper adds that information has been received in Paris to the effect that calm seems to have been restored in Cilicia.

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